antibody were identified: 1) Class I antibodies, which react with CEA, NCA and MA; 2) Class II antibodies, which react with CEA and MA, but not with NCA; and 3) Class III antibodies, which are specific for CEA and do not bind with NCA or MA. Methods for obtaining Class III anti-CEA MAbs are disclosed by Primus *et al., Cancer Research 43*: 686 (1983), and Primus *et al.*, U.S. patent No. 4,818,709. Moreover, the production of second generation Class III anti-CEA MAbs is disclosed by Hansen *et al., Cancer 71*: 3478 (1993), and U.S. Patent No. 5,874,540, which are incorporated by reference.

Please substitute the paragraph bridging pages 30 and 31 of the specification with the following paragraph. A marked-up copy showing the changes made is attached.

The production of MN-14, a Class III, anti-CEA MAb, has been described by Hansen *et al., Cancer 71*: 3478 (1993), which is incorporated by reference, and in U.S. Patent No. 5,874,540. Briefly, a 20 gram BALB/c female mouse was immunized subcutaneously with 7.5 μg of partially-purified CEA in complete Freund adjuvant. On day 3, the mouse was boosted subcutaneously with 7.5 μg of CEA in incomplete Freund adjuvant and then, the mouse was boosted intravenously with 7.5 μg of CEA in saline on days 6 and 9. On day 278, the mouse was given 65 μg of CEA intravenously in saline and 90 μg of CEA in saline on day 404. On day 407, the mouse was sacrificed, a cell suspension of the spleen was prepared, the spleen cells were fused with murine myeloma cells, SP2/0-Ag 14 (ATCC CRL 1581) using polyethylene glycol, and the cells were cultured in medium containing 8-azaguanine. Hybridoma supernatants were screened for CEA-reactive antibody using an ^{125}I-CEA radioimmunoassay (Roche; Nutley, NJ). Positive clones were recloned.

IN THE CLAIMS

Kindly cancel claims 38-47 without prejudice or disclaimer and add the following new claims:

48. (New) A method for inducing a cellular immune response in a patient against a tumor that expresses a tumor associated antigen (TAA) or against a disease caused by an infectious agent, said method comprising:

administering an effective immunostimulatory amount of transfected T cells to a patient; and